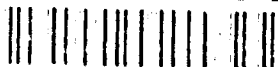


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ST. LOUIS DISTRICT CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT NUMBER 1

**A Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed
Dry Detention Basin in Cape LaCroix Creek
Watershed, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri**

Contract No. DACW43-82-M-0468

by

**William I. Woods, Principal Investigator
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville**



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
St. Louis District

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JULY 1983

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prehistoric sites and one abandoned post-Civil War farmstead. Temporally diagnostic materials indicated the presence of both Late Archaic and Mississippian occupations in the area. The significance of these data are examined in relation to the predictive models for prehistoric site location in the local region developed by Price and Price 1977.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
List of Figures	ii
Abstract	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Introduction	1
Environmental Setting	1
Methodology	4
Background and Literature Search	4
Field Methods	5
Laboratory Methods	5
Survey Results	6
Significance	7
Discussion of Potential Impacts and Recommendations	8
References Cited	8
Appendix A: Scope of Work	10
Appendix B: Site Descriptions	16
Appendix C: Archaeological Survey of Missouri Site Forms	23
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LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Regional Location	2
Figure 2. Project Area	3
Figure 3. Site Location	17

ABSTRACT

→ This report describes the results of a cultural resource survey conducted in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, by Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville under the auspices of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District. → The study area consisted of a ca. 120 acre parcel situated near the headwaters of the Cape LaCroix Creek watershed for which development as a dry detention basin was proposed. Field investigations were conducted during January, 1982, and resulted in the identification of four prehistoric sites and one abandoned post-Civil War farmstead. Temporally diagnostic materials indicated the presence of both Late Archaic and Mississippian occupations in the area. The significance of these data are examined in relation to the predictive models for prehistoric site location in the local region developed by Price and Price 1977. ↗

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The investigation herein described was supported by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, under Contract No. DACW43-82-M-0468. Mr. Terry Norris, District Archaeologist, generously helped with the field portion of the project. The prompt and efficient processing of the requests for site file and survey data by the staffs of the Archaeological Survey of Missouri and the Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources are gratefully acknowledged. The expert typing of Ms. Janice Dyer and Ms. Diane Whitley accomplished under difficult conditions is gratefully acknowledged. Finally, Mrs. Mary C. Masters is warmly thanked for providing both access permission for field survey and valuable information on local history.

INTRODUCTION

The following report describes the methods and results of a cultural resource survey and literature review of a proposed dry detention basin in Cape Girardeau County conducted by Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, under Contract No. DACW43-82-M-0468 with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District (Figure 1). The project area consists of approximately 120 acres situated ca. two miles to the north of the City of Cape Girardeau which comprise fractional portions of Sections 11 and 14, Township 31N, Range 13E (Figure 2). Project goals included identification and delineation of cultural resources present within the study area. Specific contractual requirements can be found in the Scope of Work and subsequent modifications included in this report as Appendix A.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the scope of work as well as the "Guidelines for Contract Cultural Resource Survey Reports" prepared by Michael Weichman, Senior Archaeologist, Department of Natural Resources, State of Missouri. Following this introductory section, the environmental setting of this project area will be presented. In sequential order, additional sections will discuss project methodology, survey results, statements of site significance, and conclusions and recommendations.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is situated in a belt of loess covered, dissected uplands located near the headwaters of the 22 square mile Cape LaCroix Creek watershed at the eastern edge of the Ozark Highland. Approximately ten miles downstream Cape LaCroix Creek flows through the Southeast Riverine Region into the Mississippi River. The climate of the region corresponds to the Dca type which can be defined as temperate continental with the average temperature of the warmest month over 72°F. Annual precipitation at the City of Cape Girardeau averages 45 inches with approximately 50% falling between the months of April and September (Festervand 1981:2). For nine years in ten the growing season spans at least 174 consecutive higher than 34°F days (Festervand 1981:109).

The variable terrain within the proposed dry detention basin location ranges from the nearly level floodplains of the first and second order intermittent tributaries of Cape LaCroix Creek to the moderately sloping adjacent ridge crests and their steep side slopes (Figure 2). The lowest elevation in the parcel is the 405 feet MSL found within the southernmost portion of the main stream channel, while a high elevation of 510 feet MSL is attained on the ridge crest at the northeast corner. Natural vegetation variation corresponded to that of the terrain and formerly consisted of oak-hickory forests on the ridge crests and slopes and bottomland hardwood communities on the floodplains.

The soils of the area were formed in transported materials rather than *in situ* from weathered rock. Wind-blown loess on the ridge crests and slopes and colluvial and alluvial silts in the bottomlands constituted the soil parent materials. Limestone bedrock outcrops are present only along portions of the stream beds. Three soils series are found in the project area and all exhibit silt loam textures (Festervand 1981:Plate 28). The Elsay soils are found in the bottomlands of the northern one third of the parcel on the drainageways bordered by the steepest terrain.

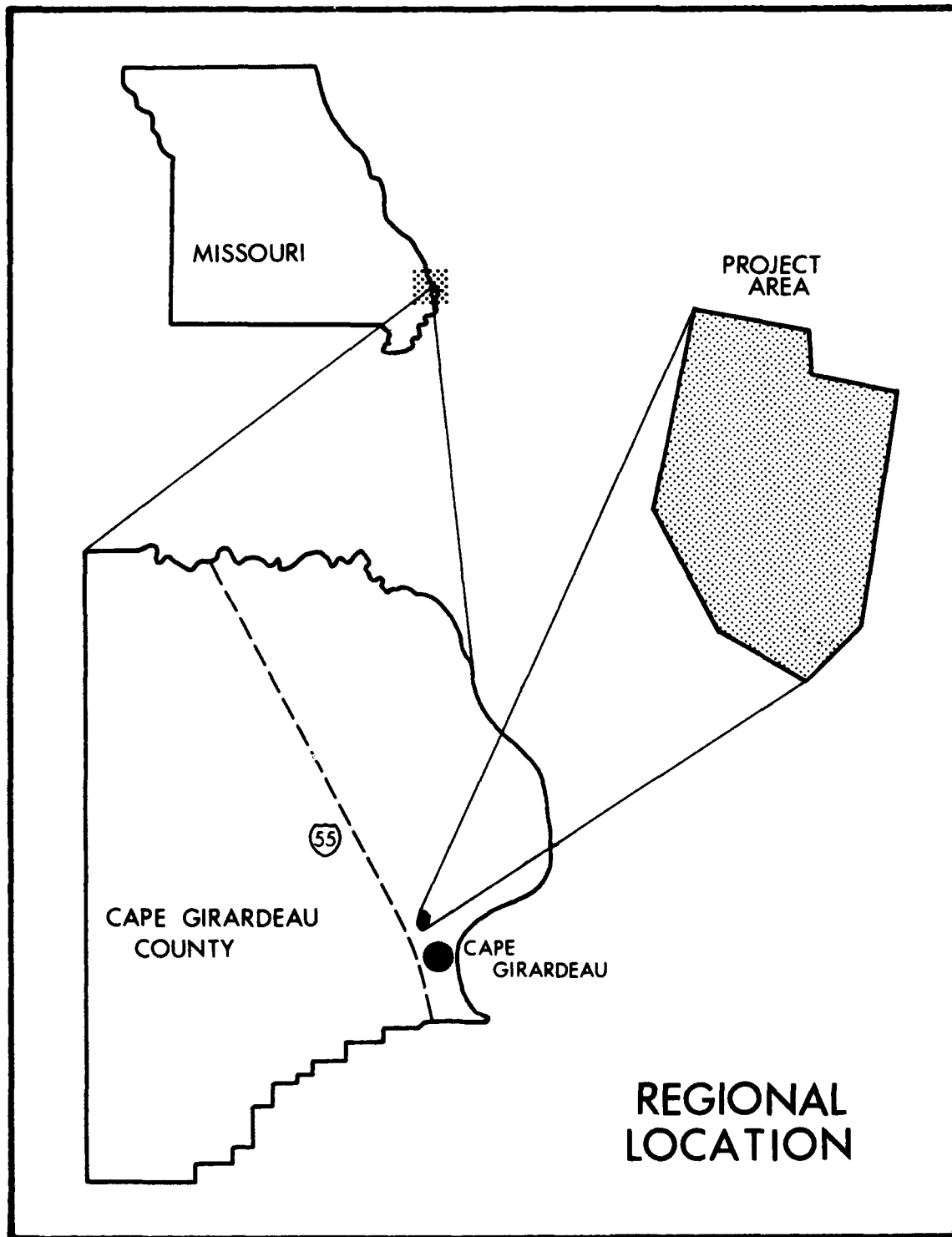


Figure 1

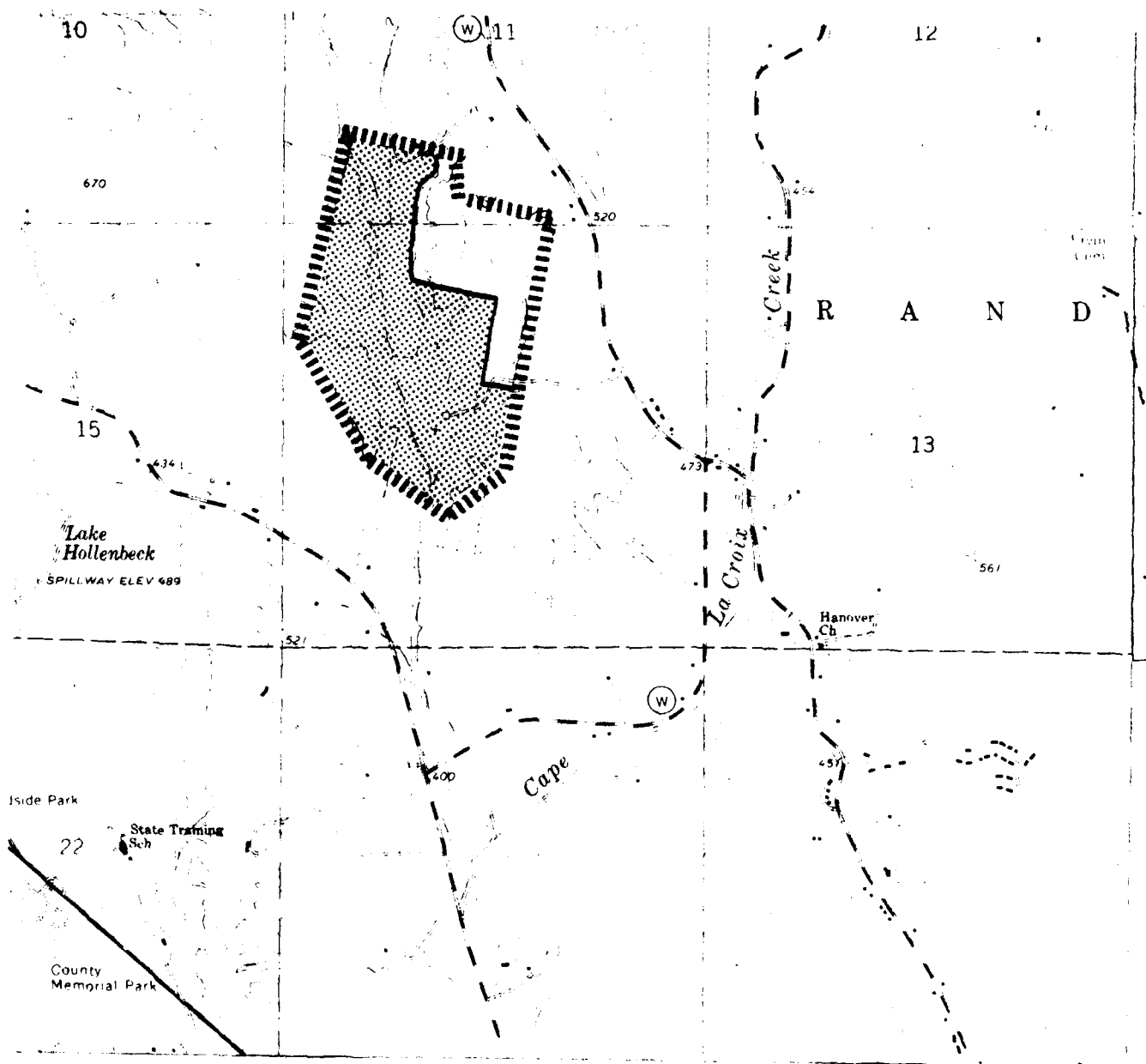


Figure 2 PROJECT AREA

Source: USGS, 7.5', Cape Girardeau

 Area covered by pedestrian survey

These soils are subject to frequent flooding in late winter and early spring and exhibit slow runoff, but moderately rapid permeability. Their natural fertility is medium, reaction is neutral to medium, and the surface layer is friable and readily tilled (Festervand 1981:21). The other bottomland soil series, the Haymond, extends across the remainder of the alluvial zone within the parcel. While similar to those of the Elsay series in many respects, Haymond silt loams have better drainage and higher natural fertility (Festervand 1981:21-22). The remaining soil series is termed the Menfro and is distributed on the ridgetops and side slopes of the study area. These well-drained soils are characterized by moderate natural fertility and a silt loam texture with increasing amounts of clay with depth.

Modern land usage within the project area is predominantly agricultural. With the exception of a woodlot covering approximately 20 acres in the northeast quarter and an abandoned farmstead in the southeast quarter, the eastern half of the survey area was found to be in pasture at the time of the visit in January, 1982. Although the nonalluvial portion of the west one-half of the parcel had until recently also consisted of pasture (Mrs. Mary Masters, personal communication, 19 April 1982), the majority of this area is now being cropped and had a partial cover of bean chaff during the survey.

METHODOLOGY

Background and Literature Search

Although the background and literature search was begun before the field phase of the investigation, this activity continued throughout the course of the project. In an effort to determine if any cultural resources had been previously reported for the study area, the Archaeological Survey of Missouri and the Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources were asked to conduct searches of their respective site files. In both cases, no known sites were found to be recorded for the area (Letter: Griffin to Woods, 29 January 1982; Letter: Weichman to Woods, 6 April 1982).

The literature search revealed that with very few exceptions archaeological reports for areas within Cape Girardeau County described projects undertaken in either the urbanized zones of Cape Girardeau and Jackson or investigations associated with Mississippi River flood control facilities (Grantham 1979, 1981; Ives 1979; McNerney 1978; Price and Price 1981; Price and Price 1977; Price 1980; Stoll and Brown 1975). In fact, prior to the survey described in this report, fewer than 100 sites were recorded in the Archaeological Survey of Missouri files for the entire county. Unfortunately, the statement by Price and Price (1977:14) that "Cape Girardeau County has witnessed very little professional archaeological research" still remains largely true. The major exception to this is an excellent overview study for the Cape Girardeau-Jackson Metropolitan Area conducted by the Prices for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District (Price and Price 1977). In addition to presenting a thorough review of the historical and archaeological literature for the area, these authors formulated predictive models for cultural resource location throughout the ca. 12,000 year sequence of human occupation within their study area. The projections of these models will be briefly discussed below as they apply to the present project area, and will be reexamined later in light of the survey results.

The prehistoric cultural sequence was divided into four general stages: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Although little evidence of

Paleo-Indian had been reported for the general region, both base camp and limited activity sites, possibly buried, were projected for zones similar to the Cape LaCroix Creek study area (Price and Price 1977:17). Small Archaic base camps and limited activity or extractive sites were also expected to occur in such stream valleys (Price and Price 1977:19). Only small, limited activity sites would be anticipated in headwater zones during the Woodland and Mississippian stages and would probably not have dealt with farming, which would have been restricted to downstream settings (Price and Price 1977:21, 23-24).

Cultural groups participating in the historical development of the local region include the Historic Aboriginal, European, and American. None of the known sites identified by the Prices for these cultural groups appears to have been located within the confines of the present study area. For the first two groups only small, temporary settlements such as hunting camps would be expected to occur in the upper reaches of the Cape LaCroix Creek drainage. In regard to the American settlement, no pre-1820 land grants are depicted for the present study area (Price and Price 1977:85), but later farmsteads could well have been established on the high ground overlooking the fertile bottomland soils of the Haymond and to a lesser extent the Elsay series. Although such farmsteads are poorly documented, other special purposes facilities such as churches, schools, cemeteries, and mills are represented by better locational data. As none of these latter settlement features were found by the Prices to be situated in the Cape LaCroix Creek study area, none would be expected to be identified by the survey.

Field Methods

The primary method of field investigation was pedestrian survey. In cultivated areas where conditions of surface visibility permitted, the walkover was conducted by two individuals spaced 15 meters apart. This interval was reduced to 5 meters as soon as materials were observed. The closer spacing was maintained until site delineation and collection were accomplished. If only a few items were present, all materials from a site were recovered. Denser distributions were sampled with all temporal diagnostics and identifiable tools collected as well as a selection of other material classes, e.g. chert debitage, limestone fragments, pieces of sandstone. Each site was assigned a temporary field designation pending assignment of a permanent ASM site number.

In pasture and fallow areas, a fixed interval was not maintained between surveyors. Rather, gullies, bare spots, and other areas where the obscuring vegetation cover had been removed were sought out and examined for evidence of artifactual materials, feature fill, or exposed cultural horizons. The cutbanks of the stream channels were also inspected. In neither instance, however, were cultural materials or horizons identified. This is probably due to the fact that both zones would have been particularly unsuited for habitation. The areas presently in pasture are largely confined to moderately sloping to steep terrain, while the bottomlands adjacent to stream courses would have been subject to hazardous flooding. The one area not covered by either technique of pedestrian survey was the ca. 20 acre woodlot in the northeast corner of the parcel where the ground surface was completely obscured by forest litter.

Laboratory Methods

All recovered materials were returned to the SIUE Archaeological Laboratory for processing. Initial processing included washing, sorting, labeling, and inventory.

Subsequent analysis of all materials consisted of reexamination and assignment of descriptive and, where appropriate, functional categories (See Appendix B for a complete listing of all materials by site). All recovered materials are being curated at the SIUE Archaeological Laboratory, Edwardsville, Illinois.

SURVEY RESULTS

As indicated above, no prehistoric archaeological sites were located by the survey in the zones of poor surface visibility in the eastern one half of the study area. However, four sites were identified in the cultivated portion of the west one half. As detailed site descriptions can be found in Appendix B of this report, the following discussion will serve to summarize the highlights of the survey results.

Only one site (CG-100) was found in a bottomland setting. This site was situated on a slight colluvial rise and consisted of a very sparse lithic scatter which contained no temporally diagnostic materials. The other three sites (CG-101-103) all were found on the summits and shoulders of ridge spurs which projected into the alluvial valley. In addition to occupying nearly identical terrain positions, the assemblages observed on each of the three sites were also quite similar, varying predominantly in the relative amounts rather than types of materials present. Each site contained primary and secondary decortication debris, some fragmentary tools, and pieces of burned sandstone. The low quality of the chert debris suggests a nearby source for this material. As no limestone or chert were observed outcropping from the loess covered ridge crests and slopes, the white and tan colored chert chunks found in great abundance in the bedrock based stream beds of the vicinity most probably constituted the local quarry area. These materials were not only readily available, but are also quite similar to those observed on the three sites less than 200 meters to the west.

Saratoga Stemmed projectile points on CG-101 and CG-102 and a Cypress Stemmed variant projectile point from CG-101 indicate the presence of Late Archaic components on these sites (Winter 1963) and possibly on CG-102 as well. CG-103 contains an additional component as evidenced by two Mill Creek hoes and possibly a limestone spade and some of the other tool types not found on CG-101, 102. The nature of the Mississippian occupation on CG-103 and the question of why shell tempered ceramics were not observed in the field are both addressed in Appendix B.

The only historic site identified by the survey was an abandoned farmstead which consists of the decaying collapsed and collapsing remains of a large house and several outbuildings. The site had the appearance of sudden desertion followed by a long period of neglect. Small household items as well as agricultural implements were scattered throughout the area. Some pieces of furniture, even including a piano, remained in the house and circa 1940's vehicles had been left in their storage sheds. Photographs were taken of various aspects of the site and observed materials were noted. Further information concerning the site was provided later by Mrs. Mary Masters (personal communication, 19 April 1982) who resides nearby. Mrs. Masters related that the abandoned farm is locally known as the Weiss Farm. When it was built sometime after the Civil War the house was quite modern for the time and had steam heat. The last resident was the great-grandfather of the present owner, Mrs. Irene Kassel of Cape Girardeau. Upon the death of this individual approximately twenty years ago the house and outbuildings were allowed to deteriorate with most of their contents. Mrs. Masters also said that there was supposed to be a slave cemetery predating the Weiss Farm, located in the wooded part of the northeast quarter of the study area.

SIGNIFICANCE

Basically, the criterion that would be utilized to assess the potential National Register eligibility of the cultural resources identified by the present survey would be their research value, i.e. their likelihood of yielding information important in prehistory or history. Based upon this standard, three of the sites (CG-101, 103, and the Weiss Farm) appear to be significant resources, while the status of the other two sites (CG-100, 102) remains uncertain.

The potential research value of these resources can perhaps be best depicted by examining the survey results in relation to the predictive models developed by Price and Price (1977). Although Paleo-Indian sites were projected for situations similar to the study area, the expected placement of these sites in sheltered valley locations would have greatly magnified their possibility for burial under colluvial and alluvial sediments. In this regard, the negative Paleo-Indian findings are not in disagreement with the model. Price and Price did anticipate that numerous small Archaic base camps and limited activity or extractive sites would be present along interior stream valleys. Both CG-101 and CG-103 appear to be representative of the small Archaic base camp settlement type with potentially a series of reoccurring occupations present. CG-100 and CG-102 may also be related to Late Archaic activities in the area, but without the recovery of temporally diagnostic materials and the resolution of the depositional status of CG-100, the research potential of these sites remains in doubt.

According to the predictive model, only small, limited activity, non-horticultural Woodland and Mississippian sites were expected to be present in the study area. In this regard, the finding of the notched Mill Creek hoes was quite surprising. However, recent research in the Big Muddy River and Cahokia Creek drainage basins in Illinois has demonstrated that this should not have been the case (Woods and Denny 1980, 1982). In both of these situations, a high correlation was found to exist in interior upland settings between Mississippian hamlets and two analogs of the Haymond series: the Sharon and Wakeland silt loams. Soils of these three series share a number of properties. All were formed in silty alluvium, are moderately well to well drained, exhibit near neutral to basic reactions and high natural fertility, and are easily tilled. The attributes were highly attractive to the original American settlers of the region (Price and Price 1977:88-90), but would have been even more so to the Mississippian horticulturalists who lacked plows for tilling their fields. Consequently, hamlets such as CG-103 may actually be fairly numerous on the ridge crests adjacent to bottomlands containing areas of Haymond silt loam. These small support settlements may have been integrated in the settlement-subsistence systems of larger communities downstream, such as the Hunze site (CG-8).

Of the historic groups of the region, data was expected for only the post-1820 occupations. The possible slave cemetery in the woods may represent evidence of pre-Civil War activity. Finally, the research value of late nineteenth and early twentieth century farmsteads such as the Weiss Farm has been demonstrated by the Prices who stated:

Archaeological data may be collected to test hypotheses concerning resource utilization, material culture assemblage, site planning and layout, and utilization of space and activity patterning on farmsteads; data useful in elucidating aspects of the social and status systems may be derived from this material culture assemblage; and

data relevant to economic, social, and locational geographical research. Many of these sites still have standing structures associated with them and may produce data relevant to late nineteenth and early twentieth century rural architecture. (Price and Price 1977:155).

DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey described in this report identified one historic and four prehistoric cultural resources within the confines of the project area. As the only method of field investigation employed consisted of surface survey, this total cannot be assumed to represent all of the cultural resources within the study area. Consequently, before the advent of any construction, it is strongly recommended that a total survey of the area be conducted which utilizes appropriate techniques for investigating zones of sedimentation and areas where the surface is obscured by vegetation, e.g. shovel testing and coring. One site (CG-100) has already been identified on an aggrading surface, while three (CG-101-103) were found to be situated in topographic and pedologic situations similar to those on the eastern part of the project area where the pedestrian survey was not effective due to the presence of pasture and woods.

After the total survey of the area has been completed, detailed consideration should be given to the assessment of each identified site's significance. This Phase II investigation should involve fieldwork at each site which minimally includes recollection of surface materials (in a controlled manner where appropriate), shovel testing at five meter intervals to define site limits and to recover diagnostic materials in vegetation covered areas, and test excavation to determine the extent of subsurface site integrity as well as to identify the presence of features or buried cultural horizons and provide a measure of relative feature density. For historic sites such as the Weiss Farm, this follow-up study would include documentary research and architectural evaluation.

Only when the Phase II investigation has been accomplished can recommendations for the mitigation of the adverse effects of proposed facility emplacement be made. These recommendations will, of course, be arrived at after thorough consideration of each site's significance. Finally, although primary impacts associated with initial construction activities are generally felt to exert the most influence on any cultural resources present, secondary erosional disturbances caused by vegetation removal (Woods 1980) or hydrologic alteration (Woods and Denny 1980) can be just as harmful, if not more so. Therefore, it is recommended that projections be made which take into account secondary impacts of this nature and that these be considered during the development of mitigation plans.

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APPENDIX A

SCOPE OF WORK

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF SIX
PROPOSED DRY DETENTION BASIN LOCATIONS,
CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY, MISSOURI

1. Statement of Work

The work to be accomplished by the Contractor consists of furnishing all labor, supplies, material, plant, equipment, if required, and all personnel necessary to perform a cultural resource survey of selected portions of uplands in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, and furnish a written report thereon, all as set forth in this Appendix A.

2. Location and Description of the Study Area

The project area is situated northwest of the city of Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. It includes six separate proposed dry detention basins in the Cape La Croix Creek watershed. Survey limits are outlined in red on Map 1 (Incl 1). The total area to be physically surveyed consists of 120 acres more or less of selected locations. The following acreage amounts should be surveyed within each basin:

Basin 1	30	Map 1
Basin 2	30	Map 1
Basin 3	10	Map 1
Basin 4	10	Map 1
Basin 5	10	Map 1
Basin 6	30	Map 1

3. Study Plan

3.1 General. The Contractor is responsible for the formulation, justification, and conduct of the study to include the design and execution of all survey methods and procedures as well as the presentation of the study results, unless otherwise set forth in this Appendix A, all to be included in a written report as set forth herein. As the information obtained during these investigations will be used to predict the magnitude of future project-related impacts to cultural resources, the Contractor is required to survey a representative portion of each topographic zone within the project area (i.e., ridges, alluvial floodplains, colluvial slopes, etc.). Although the total acreage of the six proposed basins discussed in paragraph 2 is approximately 600 acres, the Contractor is to restrict his investigation to a 20 percent stratified sample of each area, which totals 120 acres, more or less. In 1977 Price and Price completed a literature review of the Cape La Croix Creek area. Results of this study are presented in a St. Louis District cultural resource reconnaissance report titled An Archaeological and Historical Review of the Cape Girardeau-Jackson Metropolitan Area, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. The report is available through the St. Louis District or the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer.

3.2 Definitions

3.2.1 Cultural Resource Survey. A cultural resource survey is an intensive on-the-ground evaluation of an area sufficient to determine the number and extent of the resources present within that area. The cultural resource survey is to be conducted at selected sites within the areas marked in red on Map 1 (Incl 1). A random surface collection will be conducted on each site identified during this process. These collections will be analyzed in an attempt to determine each site's temporal affiliation and horizontal surface distribution.

All artifacts collected will be washed and appropriately labeled.

3.2.2 Principal Investigator. The principal investigator shall devote adequate time to the contract to accomplish the work in a timely manner. He will be responsible for the validity of the material presented in the cultural resource report and should have recognized expertise in this field, will sign the final report, and in the event of controversy or court challenge will testify on behalf of the Government in support of the report findings. Persons in charge of an archaeological project or research investigation contract, in addition to meeting the appropriate standards for an archaeologist, must have a doctorate or an equivalent level of professional experience as evidenced by a publication record that demonstrates experience in field project formulation, execution, and technical monograph reporting. Suitable professional references may also be made available to obtain estimates regarding adequacy of prior work. If prior projects were of a sort not ordinarily resulting in a publishable report, a narrative should be included detailing the proposed project to the director's previous experience, along with references suitable to obtain opinions regarding the adequacy of this earlier work.

3.2.3 Archaeologist. The minimum formal qualifications for individuals practicing archaeology as a profession are a B.A. or B.S. degree from an accredited college or university, followed by two years of graduate study with concentration in anthropology and specialization in archaeology during one of these programs and at least two summer field schools, or their equivalent, under the supervision of archaeologists of recognized competence. A Master's thesis or its equivalent in research and publication is highly recommended as is the Ph.D. degree. Individuals lacking such formal qualifications may present evidence of a publication record and references from archaeologists who do meet these qualifications.

3.2.4 Consultants. Personnel hired or subcontracted for this special knowledge and expertise must carry academic and experiential qualifications in their own field of competence. Such qualifications are to be documented by means of vitae attachments to the proposal or at a later time if the consultant has not been retained at the time of the proposal.

3.2.5 Institution or Contract Firm. Any institution, organization, etc. obtaining this contract and sponsoring the principal investigator or project director meeting the previously given requirements must also provide or demonstrate access to the following capabilities:

(1) Adequate field and laboratory equipment necessary to conduct whatever operations are defined in the scope of work.

(2) The institution will provide for storage and retrieval facilities for perpetual curation for all artifacts, specimens, records, and other documents of the cultural resource survey performed under this contract. The location of these materials will be stated in the report of this work and the Contractor will indicate how such materials and records can be made available to other professionals who may have a need for data deriving from the work conducted under this contract. All boxes containing artifacts collected during these activities will be marked: PROPERTY OF U.S. GOVERNMENT, ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

4. Publicity. The Contractor will not release any materials for publicity without the prior written approval of the Contracting Officer. This provision will not be construed so as to restrict in any way the Contractor's right to publish in scholarly or academic journals. Students and other archaeologists are likewise free to use information developed under this contract in theses and dissertations or in publications in scholarly or academic journals.

5. Permits. Rights-of-entry upon the worksite for performance of work under this contract will be obtained by the Contractor. The Contractor will obtain

the necessary approval to enter on any private property and to permanently remove any artifacts recovered during subsequent survey activities. Should the landowner refuse to voluntarily relinquish ownership of the artifacts, alternate survey sites within each basin should be selected.

6. Inspection and Coordination. Government representatives may at any reasonable time inspect and evaluate the work being performed hereunder and the property on which it is being performed. If any inspection or evaluation is made by the Government on the property of the Contractor or any subcontractor, the Contractor will provide and will require his subcontractor to provide all reasonable facilities and assistance for the safety and convenience of the Government representatives. All inspections and evaluations will be performed in such a manner as will not unduly delay the work. Close coordination will be maintained between the Contractor's principal investigator and the Government representative to ensure that the Government's best interest is served.

7. Field Conditions. The majority of cultivated acreage within the project area is presently cropped in beans, corn and pasture. At the present time and throughout the remainder of August, surveying conditions should be fair in the beans and corn but extremely poor in the pasture. For this reason corn and bean fields or other cultivated/plowed areas should be given priority when survey areas are selected.

8. Investigation of Field Conditions. Representatives of the Contractor are urged to visit the areas where work is being performed and by their own investigation satisfy themselves as to the existing conditions affecting the work to be done. Any prospective contractors (including subcontractors) who choose not to visit the area will nevertheless be charged with knowledge of conditions which a reasonable inspection would have disclosed. The Contractor will assume all responsibility for deductions and conclusions as to the difficulties in performing the work under this contract.

9. Right of Entry and Provisions for Payment. The Contractor is required to secure the right of entry upon all private property within the project area. Should access to certain portions of each basin referenced in paragraph 2 above be denied, the actual amount of the purchase order, as indicated in Block 25, Form DD 1155, will be decreased in an amount equal to the percentage of difference between the original required acreage and that acreage actually surveyed. Assuming that all requirements of the Scope have been fulfilled, two equal payments will be made on this order. One payment upon receipt of the draft report will be made, and one payment upon acceptance of the final report will be made.

10. Responsibility for Materials and Related Data. Except as otherwise provided in this contract, the Contractor will be responsible for all written materials and related data generated by this contract until they are delivered to the Government at the designated delivery point and prior to acceptance by the Government. The designated delivery point is 210 Tucker Boulevard, North, Room 1138, St. Louis, Missouri 63101, ATTN: Mr. Terry Norris (ED-BA).

11. Study Requirements

11.1 Research Design. The Contractor will work from a well-prepared research design (that will be fully reported in writing as an appendix to the request for quotation) and conduct a cultural resource in the study area as defined in paragraph 2 above. The research design shall describe the methodologies to be used to address the various requirements of the Scope of Work. One completed copy of the Contractor's proposal, including the research design and budget is to be postmarked for return to the Contracting Officer for review within 7 calendar days of receipt of the request for quotation.

11.2 Final Report. The Contractor will prepare a written report which describes in detail data collection techniques used, as well as an explanation of the rationale for their use. The final report will consist of a summary of the results of the previously completed background and literature search, as well as the detailed findings of the survey, including projected site densities over the total project universe. A random surface collection will be conducted on each site identified during the pedestrian survey. These collections should attempt to determine each site's temporal affiliation and horizontal surface distribution. The report will include maps which accurately define site locations, site Nos., areas surveyed, groundcover conditions, and sampling strata, as well as any other relevant data pertaining to this resource. A full set of reproducible copies of all maps, plates, and drawings will be included in Appendix A in the final report. Survey information such as groundcover, areas surveyed, and surface distributions should be clearly illustrated on appropriate USGS quadrangle maps, scale 1:24000. High quality hand lettering is acceptable within the body of this report; however, no color pen or pencil will be accepted. Only black ink or other blackline methods will be used to prepare and to record data on base maps. Oversize maps will be folded and included in a pocket in the back of the appropriate section of the report or Appendix A thereof. Specific locations of sites found or otherwise identified as a result of investigations under this contract that might be subject to vandalism are to be submitted by the Contractor as a separate document, apart from but with the final report, and marked "Not for Submission to NTIS."

11.3 Other. The final report will include a photographic log of each phase of work performed in this Appendix A. Thirty-five (35) millimeter slides are acceptable for this documentation. U.T.M. coordinates of each site identified will be presented as part of the overall site description. The report will contain an abstract not to exceed one typewritten page. Completed site forms (state or IAS) will be submitted for each site identified during these investigations.

11.4 Protection of Natural and Historic Features. The Contractor will be responsible for all damages to persons and property which occur in connection with the work and services under this contract without recourse against the Government. The Contractor will provide the maximum protection, take every reasonable means, and exercise care to prevent damage to existing historic structures, roads, utilities, and other public or private facilities. Special attention will be given to historic structures, natural and landscape features of the area, and special care will be taken to protect these elements in their surroundings.

12. Schedule of Work

12.1 All fieldwork (pedestrian survey) activities will be completed by 7 September 1981.

12.2 Draft Report. Five copies of the draft report will be submitted by the Contractor to the Contracting Officer with 90 calendar days after the notice to proceed. The Government's representative will review the report for compliance with the requirements of the contract and will return the preliminary report, together with any written comments he may have thereon which may require changes in the report, to the Contractor within 40 calendar days after its receipt. The report will be organized in a manner consistent with the St. Louis District report format guidelines (Incl 2).

12.3 Final Report. The Contractor will submit 30 copies of the final report, including the original copy signed by the principal investigator, to the Government within 160 calendar days after receipt of the written notice to proceed. A set of reproducibles of all drawings, plates, and other graphics, including site forms, will be furnished at the time of submission of the final report.

13. Delays. In the event these schedules are exceeded due to causes beyond

the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor, this work order will be modified in writing, and the contract completion date will be extended one calendar day for each calendar day of delay.

2 Incl

1. Project Map
2. Exhibit 2 - SLD Report Format Guidelines

GUIDELINES FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORTS

The following report format is intended to serve as a guide, outlining the type of information which should be included in a cultural resource assessment report. Every contract cultural resources report must contain as a minimum the following section or component:

Title Page
Abstract
Introduction
Scope of Work (if applicable)
Environmental Setting
Survey Methodology
Survey Results
Statement of Significance
Statement of Impact
Recommendations
References
*Appropriate Appendices and Maps
(U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 or 15 Min. and Project Map)

*At a minimum the following detailed information must be included in this section: U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 or 15 min. maps (if available) and project maps indicating all areas in which actual on-the-ground inspections were conducted and the exact location of site(s) in relation to the project. Vegetational cover and other relative information can also be included on these maps. For archeological sites, copies of any available site records which were filed for the site. Detailed locational information can be included as an appendix in the report. This data should be deleted from any report subject to public dissemination but must be provided in the copy which the St. Louis District reviews. Appropriate arrangements should be made with the contractor to assure protection of this information but allow its use as a planning tool.

AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION/MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT

The above numbered Order (DACW43-82-M-0468) is hereby modified to reflect the following changes:

- a. The title of the Scope of Work should read, "Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Dry Detention Basin Location, Cape Girardeau County, MO."
- b. Paragraph 2, starting at sentence 2, should be changed to read, "It includes one proposed dry detention basin in the Cape LaCroix Creek watershed. The total area to be surveyed consists of 120 acres more or less within proposed basin No. 1. Survey limits are outlined in red on Map 1 (Incl 1)." The list at the end of the paragraph should be deleted.
- c. In paragraph 3, the third sentence which begins "Although the total acreage . . ." should be deleted.

d. In section 3.2.1, the second sentence should be changed to read, "The cultural resource survey is to be conducted within area No. 1 marked in red on Map 1 (Incl 1)."

e. Paragraph No. 7 should be changed to read, "Cultivated acreage within the project area is presently plowed/disked, in cut-over beans or corn, cropped in wheat, or in pasture. At the present time, and throughout the remainder of the winter, surveying conditions should be excellent in the plowed/disked fields, good in the wheat fields, fair to poor in the cut-over corn or bean fields, and extremely poor in the pasture. For this reason, plowed/disked fields and wheat fields should be given priority when survey areas are selected."

f. In Paragraph 11.1, in the first sentence, the word "survey" should be inserted after the words "cultural resource."

g. The date in paragraph 12 should be changed to 10 January 1982.

NOT FOR SUBMISSION TO NTIS

APPENDIX B

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

CG-100 Cape LaCroix Creek I Site

UTM: Zone 16 N4138275 E271625

The Cape LaCroix Creek I site is situated on a slight, east-west trending colluvial ridge 425 feet in elevation which extends into the floodplain of an unnamed intermittent tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek (Figure 3). The dimensions of the material distribution observed at the time of survey were approximately 40 x 20 meters. The Haymond soil series on which the site is found indicates a bottomland hardwood forest as the former natural habitat (Festervand 1981:22). Agriculture constitutes the modern land usage for CG-100.

A pedestrian survey of the area was conducted under conditions of 25-75% surface visibility with a partial cover of bean chaff and weeds. The general collection from the site recovered a light scatter of materials including five chert flakes and one sandstone slab that appears to have been utilized as both a nutting stone and an anvil and exhibits a depression on each face. Based on the sparse remains present the site appears to have been the location of a nonintensive habitation such as a temporary camp, possibly related to sites CG-101-103 situated on the series of ridge crests immediately to the west. If this was the case, no features or subsurface cultural horizons would be expected to be present. However, the site's position on a colluvial slope in a floodplain indicates the presence of a localized aggrading land surface providing the mechanism for site burial. The possibility then exists that the materials observed on the surface may only represent a small proportion of the assemblage actually present.

Materials recovered:

Chert

- 2 flakes (240g)
- 3 flakes (21g)

Non-Chert

- 1 sandstone nutting stone/anvil (510g)

CG-101 Cape LaCroix Creek II Site

UTM: Zone 16 N4138525 E271500

The Cape LaCroix Creek II site is located on the summit and shoulder of an east-west trending ridge spur bordering the floodplain of an unnamed intermittent tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek situated 175 meters to the east (Figure 3). The elevation range within the 75 x 40 meter site area is 450-470 feet MSL. An upland hardwood timber vegetation is indicated as the material setting for CG-101 by the Menfro soil series (Festervand 1981:24). Modern land usage is agricultural with cropping reestablished in 1981 after a long period of utilization as a pasture.

The pedestrian survey of the site area was conducted under conditions of 75-100% surface visibility with some bean chaff present. Utilizing a 5 m spacing interval,

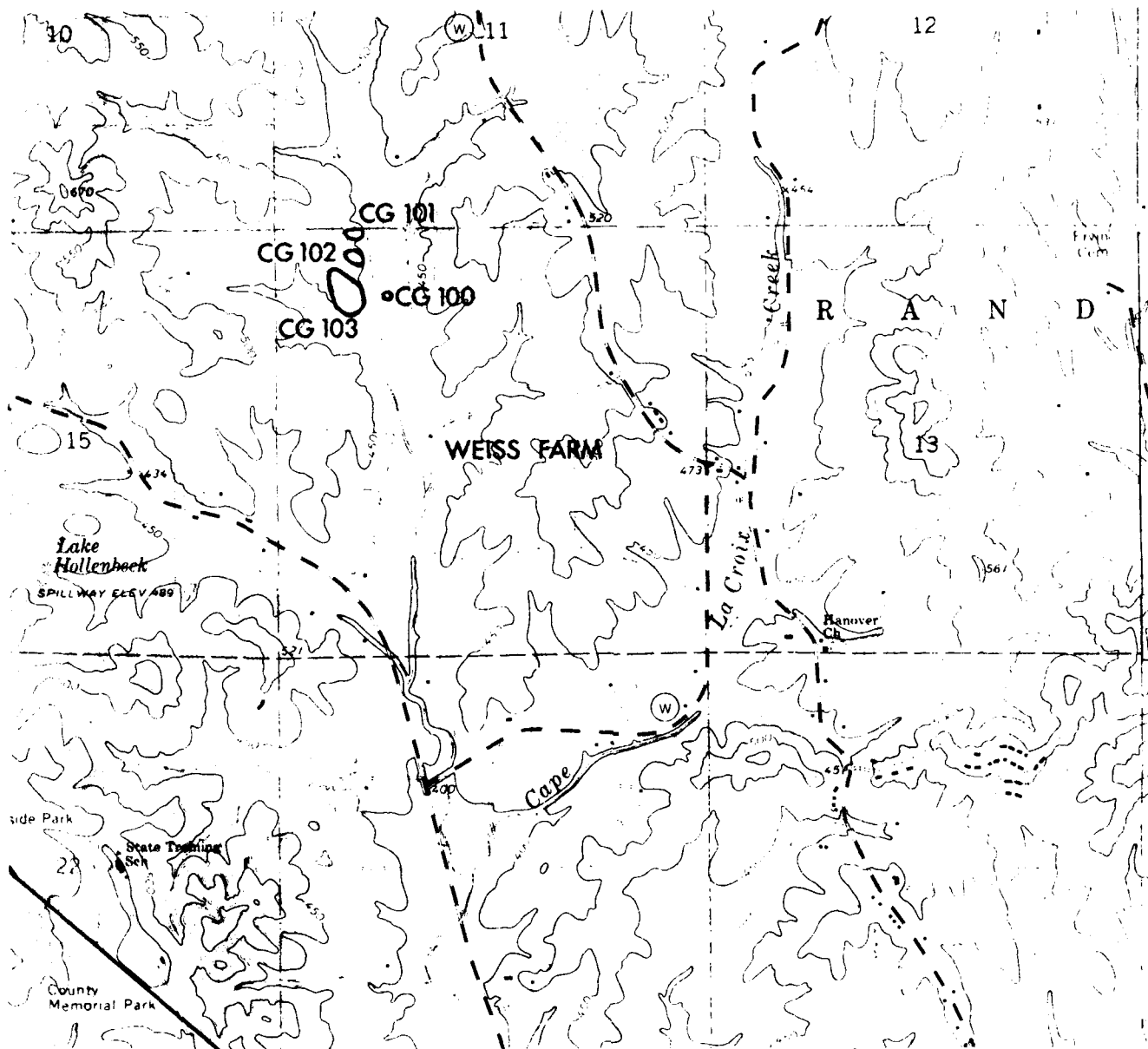


Figure 3 SITE LOCATION

Source : USGS 7.5', Cape Girardeau

a representative sample of the materials observed was collected. The total site assemblage evident included two projectile points, one biface fragment, numerous utilized flakes, and quantities of unutilized chert flakes and pieces of sandstone.

A Late Archaic component has been assigned to the site based on the presence of a Saratoga Stemmed projectile point and a Cypress Stemmed variant projectile point (Plate I). CG-100 is probably representative of the small base camp settlement type and due to the moderately dense material scatter, most likely consists of the debris from a series of occupations. Features would be expected to be present on such settlements whose duration of habitation was more than temporary. Projected feature types could include structural remains defined by postmold patterns, food storage and cache pits, and pits utilized in food preparation such as earth ovens. Because the land surface is degrading through sheet erosion and has been plowed, shallow features such as nonbasin structure floors and hearths would be expected to have been disturbed beyond recognition.

Materials recovered:

Chert

- 1 Saratoga Stemmed projectile point (16g)
- 1 Cypress Stemmed variant projectile point (7g)
- 1 biface fragment (18g)
- 2 utilized flakes (111g)
- 1 utilized flake (1.5g)
- 8 heat-treated flakes (31g)
- 7 flakes (436g)
- 61 flakes (254g)

Non-Chert

- 2 pieces of sandstone

CG-102 Cape LaCroix Creek III Site

UTM: Zone 16 N4138425 E271500

The Cape LaCroix Creek III site is situated on the summit and shoulder of an east-west trending ridge spur between contour elevations 450-470 feet MSL (Figure 3). An unnamed intermittent tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek is located ca. 175 meters to the east. Site dimensions were found to be 80 x 50 meters. A former upland hardwood forest vegetation is indicated by the Menfro soil series (Fester-vand 1981:24). The site area is presently cropped after having served as a pasture previously.

Pedestrian reconnaissance of CG-102 took place under conditions of very good visibility (75-100%) with the ground surface only partially obscured by bean chaff. A relatively sparse material distribution was observed which consisted of one biface fragment, several dozen chert flakes, and some sandstone fragments. A representative collection of these materials was accomplished by utilizing a 5 m collection interval. Unfortunately, no temporally diagnostic materials were recovered, though the site assemblage did appear to be quite similar to that of CG-101 immediately to the north, varying only in lower density and absence of temporal diagnostics. Consequently, CG-102 may also be an example of the small base camp settlement type which was not reoccupied as often. Similar feature types as those projected for CG-101 may also be present.



Plate 1. Upper Row: Cypress Stemmed variant projectile point (CG-101);
Saratoga Stemmed projectile point (CG-101).
Lower Row: Knife (CG-103); Hafted scraper (CG-103); Saratoga
Stemmed projectile point midsection and base (CG-103).

Materials recovered:

Chert

- 1 heat treated biface midsection (14.5g)
- 1 flake (61g)
- 16 flakes (71g)

CG-103 Cape LaCroix Creek IV Site

UTM: Zone 16 N4138275 E271450

The Cape LaCroix Creek IV site is situated on the summit and shoulder of a northwest-southeast trending ridge spur bordered on the east and south sides by the floodplains of unnamed intermittent tributaries of Cape LaCroix Creek (Figure 3). The stream channels are situated ca. 175 m and 100 m distant, respectively. Elevations within the 200 x 110 meter site area range from 450 feet to 475 feet MSL. The Menfro soil series indicates that an upland hardwood forest vegetation was formerly present. After several decades of use as a pasture, the site area is currently being cropped.

At the time of survey, conditions of surface visibility ranged from 75% to 100% with some bean chaff present. A dense lithic scatter was observed over most of the site area with some concentrations evident which contained chert bifaces, primary and secondary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, and quantities of burned limestone and sandstone. A representative collection of the site assemblage was made by the surveyors who maintained a five meter spacing interval. All obvious tools and utilized items were picked up as was a sample of other materials.

Late Archaic and Mississippian components are indicated for CG-103 by the presence of a Saratoga Stemmed projectile point base and two Mill Creek notched hoes, respectively (Plates 1 and 2). Additional tools include one hafted scraper (Plate 1), 1 knife (Plate 1), 16 bifaces and biface fragments, six utilized flakes, two sandstone nutting stones, one sandstone slot abrader, and one limestone spade. Of the four prehistoric sites located within the study area by the survey, Cape LaCroix Creek IV contained not only the highest material densities, but also the greatest variety of tool types and identified temporal components.

The Late Archaic component on this site is situated in a topographic position quite similar to that of CG-101 to the north and consequently, projected feature types associated with this component would be expected to be comparable. Features associated with the Mississippian component are more problematic. The only items clearly related to this occupation are the two hoes and possibly the limestone spade. These three tools obviously were utilized as digging implements, most probably related to agricultural tillage operations and feature emplacement. With both of these activities one would expect more than temporary habitation. However, such longer duration settlement occupancy would most certainly involve ceramics; in this case, shell tempered ceramics. No such materials were observed in the field though.

At least two explanations can be presented to explain the total lack of ceramics observed on the surface of the site. On the one hand, it is possible that the recovered hoes were merely cached at this location and that the settlement associated with them was found at another location either immediately downslope where it is now covered by colluvial and/or alluvial deposition or at a more distant location. Alternatively, it could be that the Mississippian occupation, as evidenced

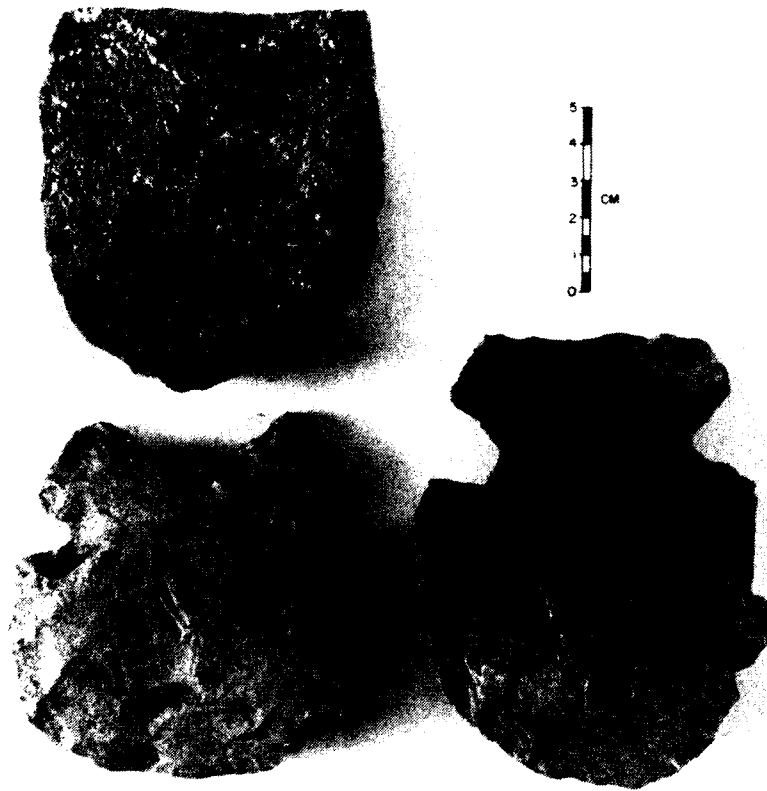


Plate 2. Upper Row: Limestone spade (CG-103).
Lower Row: Two notched hoes of Mill Creek chert (CG-103).

by the hoes, was of the hamlet type with no more than an extended family resident for one or two growing seasons before settlement abandonment. Not only would relatively few ceramic items have resulted from such an occupation, but a sizable proportion of these could have remained sealed in the subplowzone portions of such commonly occurring Mississippian feature types as deep storage pits and pit houses. In addition, and possibly most importantly, the Menfro silt loam soils of the series found on the site range in reaction from strongly acid to neutral. Shell tempered ceramics erode quite rapidly in acid soils and when the effects of mechanical breakdown by plowing and chemical weathering from exposure are added, such materials can literally disappear from the surface of a site. At the present time, neither of the possible alternative explanations can be discarded; although the latter appears to be the most likely. Consequently, the probability that Mississippian features, especially those structural features related to habitation, are present on the site remains unknown.

Materials recovered:

Chert

- 2 Mill Creek notched hoes (406g)
- 1 Saratoga Stemmed projectile point base (10.5g)
- 1 hafted scraper (11g)
- 1 knife (30g)
- 16 bifaces and biface fragments (927g)
- 6 utilized flakes (46g)
- 5 heat treated flakes (62.5g)
- 8 heat treated flakes (13.5g)
- 2 burned flakes (23g)
- 5 flakes (543g)
- 53 flakes (1043g)
- 114 flakes (274g)

Non-Chert

- 1 sandstone slot abrader (147g)
- 2 sandstone nutting stones (1328g)
- 1 limestone spade (225g)
- 1 piece of sandstone (60g)
- 1 piece of limestone (23g)

NOT FOR SUBMISSION TO NTIS

APPENDIX C

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MISSOURI SITE FORMS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MISSOURI
Missouri Archaeological Society-University of Missouri-Columbia.

Owner/Address of Property Lena Heuer, Rural Cape Girardeau

Tenant/Address of Property Not known

Information current as of 12 March 1982 date.

Site Description A small nonintensive lithic scatter located on a slight colluvial rise extending into the bottomland of an unnamed tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek. No temporal diagnostic materials were observed.

Condition of Site. (If excavated—by whom, when, what was found, address of excavator, etc. If destroyed—by whom, when, what was found, address of destroyer. If preserved—by whom, when, how).

Private ownership, agricultural utilization.

Affiliation of Reporter:
(Circle the number)

- 1—UMC
- ☒ 2—Other Educational Institutions
- 3—MAS Member
- 4—Non-educational Institution
- 5—Non-MAS, Private Individual

This information Supplied By:

Name: William I. Woods

Address: Department of Anthropology
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville
Edwardsville, Illinois 62026

Date: 19 February 1982

15 SWITZLER HALL

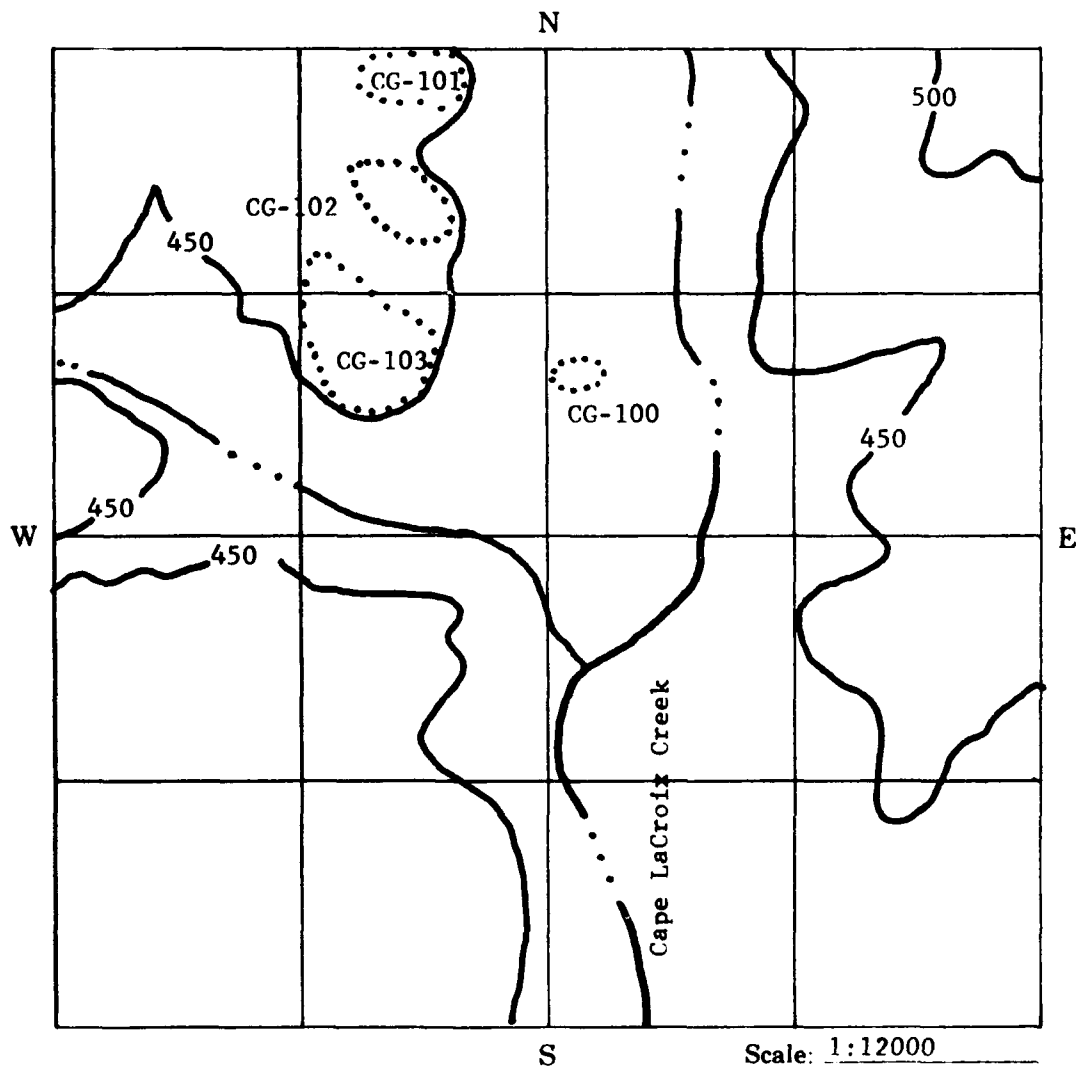
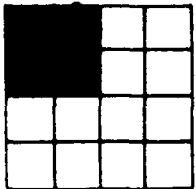
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, MO 65211

SKETCH MAP

Indicate the chief topographical features, such as streams and elevations. Also indicate houses and roads. Indicate the site location by enclosing the site area with dotted line. Note scale of map and portion of section included in sketch map. Include drawings, photographs, etc.

Indicate part of section included in sketch map



THIS IS PROBABLY THE ONE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THIS DATA FORM!

Please Attach a copy of a topographic map with the site marked on it.

1-USGS Cape Girardeau 7.5' UTM: Zone 16 Northing 4,138,275
2-County _____ Easting 271,625
3-Other _____ NRHP _____
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown Size of Site 40x20 Meters
1 acre Feet/Acres

- 1 - Prehistoric
- 2 - Historic
- 3 - Protohistoric
- 4 - Prehistoric-Protohistoric
- 5 - Historic-Protohistoric
- 6 - Prehistoric-Protohistoric-Historic
- 6 - Historic-Architectural
- 8 - Other

- 1 - Floor Plain (T-1)
- 2 - Stream Terrace (T-2)
- 3 - Stream Terrace (T-3)
- 4 - Slope
- 5 - Bluff
- 6 - Hilltop
- 7 - Other

- 1 - Prehistoric
- 2 - Historic
- 3 - Both
- 4 - ?

Is There a Collection? Yes, see reverse for
detailed listing of materials recovered.

Where are the specimens stored? SIUE
Archaeological Laboratory, Edwardsville,
IL

How was the site discovered? During organized
pedestrian survey for USACE, St. Louis District.

Contour Elevation 425 Feet/MSL

Name: Cape LaCroix Creek

Distance: 50 m

Right or Left Bank of Stream
(looking downstream): Right

Spring Nearby? How Far? Not known

- 1 - Habitation-Prehistoric (Campeito village)
- 2 - Mounds
- 3 - Burial Area
- 4 - Petroglyph/Pictograph
- 5 - Quarry
- 6 - Cave/Shelter
- 7 - Cairn
- 8 - Trail/Trace/Road
- 9 - Other _____

10 - Residence
11 - Industrial
12 - Military
13 - Associated Farmstead Outbuilding
14 - Political/Governmental
15 - Church
16 - School

- 1 - Spring
- 2 - Intermittant Stream
- 3 - Perennial Stream
- 4 - River
- 5 - Confluence of Water Courses
- 6 - Natural Lake
- 7 - Swamp/Bog
- 8 - Other

[illegible]

Geomorphology/Land Forms/Soils Slight E/W colluvial ridge extending into floodplain of an intermittent tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek. Soil series = Haymond silt loam.

Faunal/Floral Remains

None observed.

Remote Sensing/Sampling Techniques

Pedestrian survey, 5m collection interval, all observed materials collected. Visibility = 25-75% in bean chaff.

Land Status When Reported

Cultivation/Land Use Comments

- 1 - Cultivated
- 2 - Pasturage
- 3 - Wooded
- 4 - Flooded
- 5 - Developed
- 6 - Other _____

Site Significance/NRHP Eligibility The site appears to be the location of a nonintensive habitation such as a temporary camp. As no temporal assignation can be applied to the site at this time, it is recommended that a revisit be made in an effort to recover additional data before a decision as to National Register significance is made.

Literature Sources Price, Cynthia R., and James E. Price. An Archaeological and Historical Literature Review of the Cape Girardeau-Jackson Metropolitan Area, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, March, 1977.

Description of Cultural Features No cultural features observed in the field. Materials recovered: 2 flakes (240g), 3 flakes (21g), 1 sandstone nutting stone/anvil (510g)

Drawings and/or photographs of artifacts

None

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MISSOURI
Missouri Archaeological Society-University of Missouri-Columbia.

Owner/Address of Property Mirly Hans, Rural Cape Girardeau

Tenant/Address of Property Not known

Information current as of 12 March 1982 date.

Site Description Moderately dense lithic scatter located on a ridge overlooking the bottomland of an unnamed tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek. Two Late Archaic projectile points were recovered.

Condition of Site. (If excavated—by whom, when, what was found, address of excavator, etc. If destroyed—by whom, when, what was found, address of destroyer. If preserved—by whom, when, how).

Private ownership, agricultural utilization.

Affiliation of Reporter:
(Circle the number)

- 1—UMC
- 2—Other Educational Institutions
- 3—MAS Member
- 4—Non-educational Institution
- 5—Non-MAS, Private Individual

This information Supplied By:

Name: William I. Woods

Address: Department of Anthropology

Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville

Edwardsville, IL 62026

Date: 19 February 1982

15 SWITZLER HALL

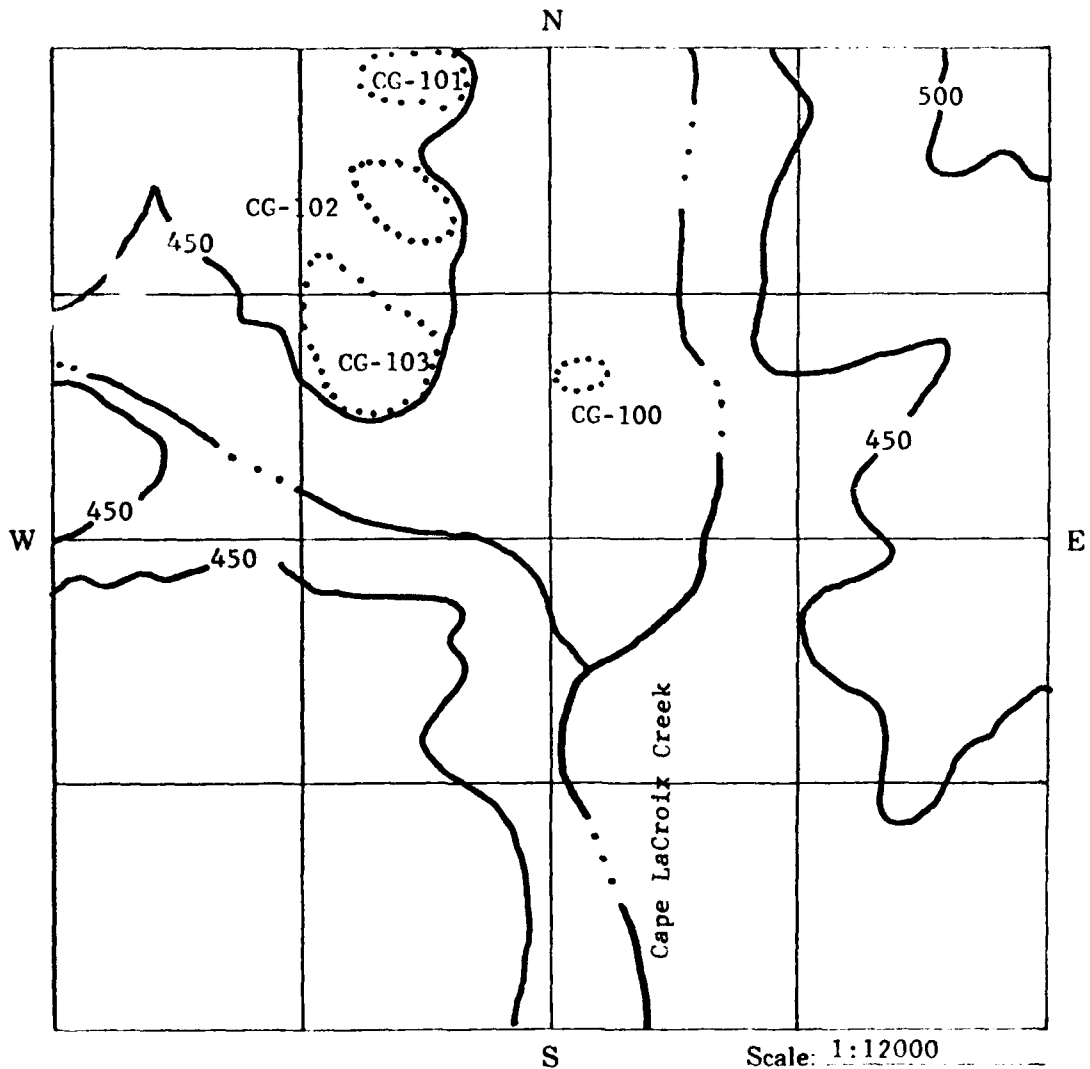
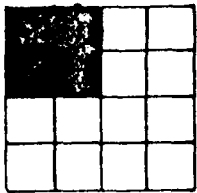
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, MO 65211

SKETCH MAP

Indicate the chief topographical features, such as streams and elevations. Also indicate houses and roads. Indicate the site location by enclosing the site area with dotted line. Note scale of map and portion of section included in sketch map. Include drawings, photographs, etc.

Indicate part of section included in sketch map.



THIS IS PROBABLY THE ONE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THIS DATA FORM!

Please Attach a copy of a topographic map with the site marked on it.

1-USGS Cape Girardeau 7.5' UTM: Zone 16 Northing 4,138,525
2-County _____ Easting 271,500
3-Other _____ NRHP _____
Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic Size of Site 75 x 40 Meters
1/2 acre Feet/Acres

1 - Prehistoric
2 - Historic
3 - Protohistoric
4 - Prehistoric-Protohistoric
5 - Historic-Protohistoric
6 - Prehistoric-Protohistoric-Historic
6 - Historic-Architectural
8 - Other _____

1 - Floor Plain (T-1)
2 - Stream Terrace (T-2)
3 - Stream Terrace (T-3)
4 - Slope
5 - Bluff
6 - Hilltop
7 - Other _____

- 1 - Habitation-Prehistoric (Campsite, village)
- 2 - Mounds
- 3 - Burial Area
- 4 - Petroglyph/Pictograph
- 5 - Quarry
- 6 - Cave/Shelter
- 7 - Cairn
- 8 - Trail/Trace/Road
- 9 - Other _____

1 - Prehistoria
2 - Historic
3 - Both
4 - ?

Is There a Collection? Yes, see reverse for detailed listing of materials recovered.

Where are the specimens stored? SIUE
Archaeological Laboratory, Edwardsville, IL

How was the site discovered? During organized
pedestrian survey for USACE, St. Louis District

Contour Elevation 450-470 Feet/MSL

Name: Cape LaCroix Creek
Distance: 200m

Right or Left Bank of Stream
(looking downstream): Right

Spring Nearby? How Far? Not known

- 1 - Spring
- 2 - Intermittant Stream
- 3 - Perennial Stream
- 4 - River
- 5 - Confluence of Water Courses
- 6 - Natural Lake
- 7 - Swamp/Bog
- 8 - Other

[illegible]

Geomorphology/Land Forms/Soils The site is situated on the summit and shoulder of an E/W trending ridge spur bordering the floodplain of an intermittent tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek. Soil series = Menfro silt loam.

Faunal/Floral Remains None observed.

Remote Sensing/Sampling Techniques Pedestrian survey, 5m collection interval, a representative sample of observed materials was collected. Visibility = 75-100% in bean chaff.

Land Status When Reported

- 1 - Cultivated
- 2 - Pasturage
- 3 - Wooded
- 4 - Flooded
- 5 - Developed
- 6 - Other _____

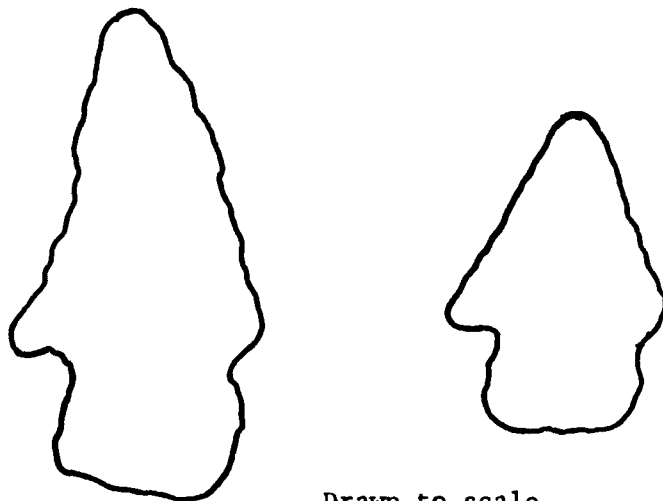
Cultivation/Land Use Comments

Site Significance/NRHP Eligibility The site contains a Late Archaic component and is probably representative of the small base camp settlement type projected for such settings by Price and Price (1977:19). As such, this site may yield significant data pertaining to the Late Archaic settlement system in the Cape LaCroix Creek drainage.

Literature Sources Price, Cynthia R., and James E. Price. An Archaeological and Historical Literature Review of the Cape Girardeau-Jackson Metropolitan Area, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, March, 1977.

Description of Cultural Features No cultural features observed in the field. Materials recovered: 1 Late Archaic projectile point (16g), 1 Late Archaic projectile point (7g), 1 biface fragment (18g), 2 utilized flakes (111g), 7 flakes (436g), 8 heat treated flakes (31g), 1 utilized flake (1.5g), 61 flakes (254g), 2 pieces of sandstone (52g)

Drawings and/or photographs of artifacts



Drawn to scale.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MISSOURI
Missouri Archaeological Society-University of Missouri-Columbia.

Owner/Address of Property Mirly Hans, Rural Cape Girardeau

Tenant/Address of Property Not known

Information current as of 12 March 1982 date.

Site Description Relatively sparse lithic scatter located on a ridge overlooking the bottomland of an unnamed tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek. No temporally diagnostic materials were observed.

Condition of Site. (If excavated—by whom, when, what was found, address of excavator, etc. If destroyed—by whom, when, what was found, address of destroyer. If preserved—by whom, when, how).

Private ownership, agricultural utilization.

Affiliation of Reporter:
(Circle the number)

- 1—UMC
- 2—Other Educational Institutions
- 3—MAS Member
- 4—Non-educational Institution
- 5—Non-MAS, Private Individual

This information Supplied By:

Name: William I. Woods

Address: Department of Anthropology

Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville

Edwardsville, IL 62026

Date: 19 February 1982

15 SWITZLER HALL

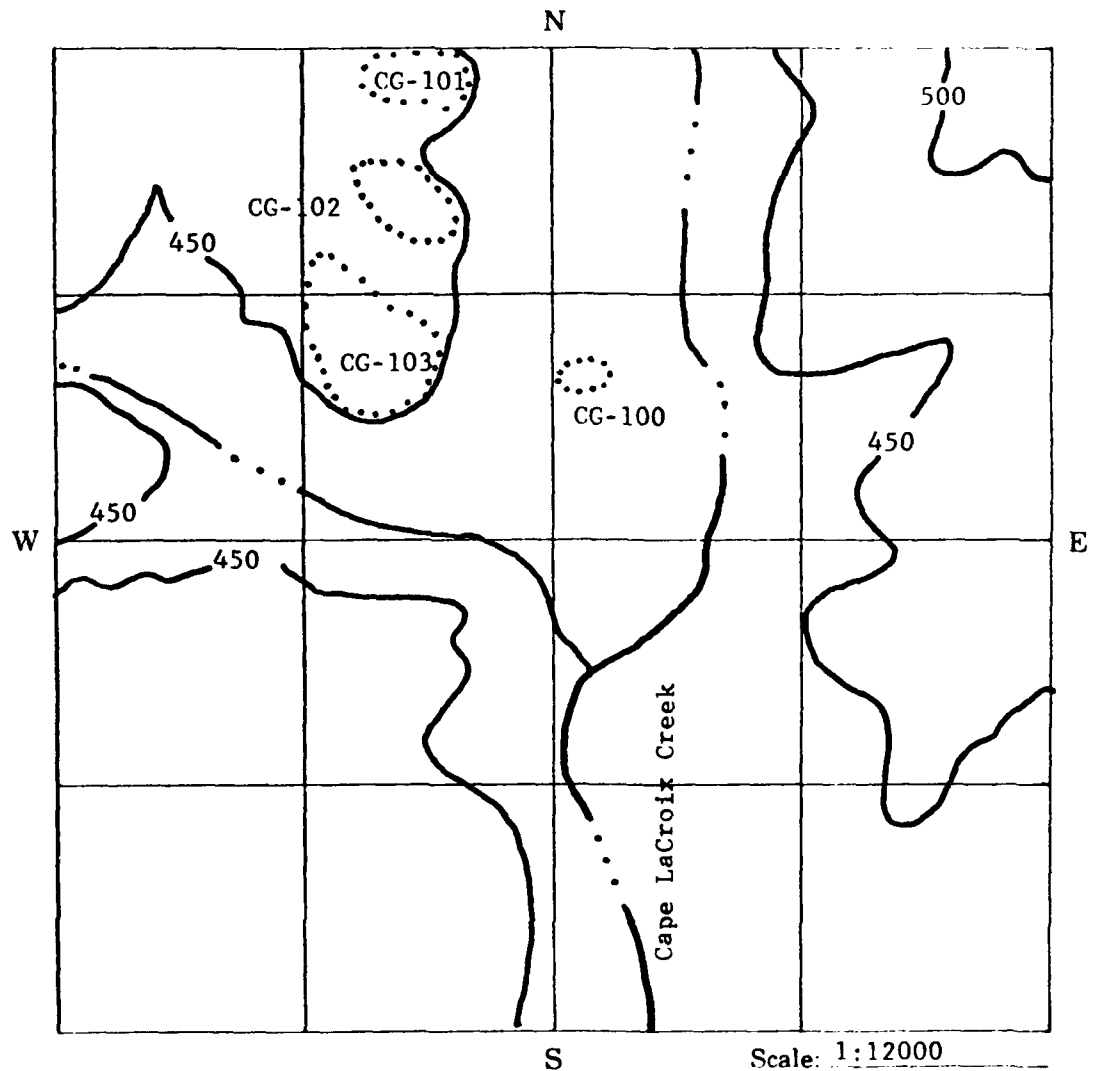
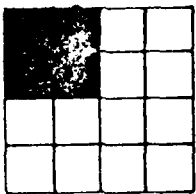
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, MO 65211

SKETCH MAP

Indicate the chief topographical features, such as streams and elevations. Also indicate houses and roads. Indicate the site location by enclosing the site area with dotted line. Note scale of map and portion of section included in sketch map. Include drawings, photographs, etc.

Indicate part of section included in sketch map.



THIS IS PROBABLY THE ONE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THIS DATA FORM!

Please Attach a copy of a topographic map with the site marked on it.

1-USGS Cape Girardeau 7.5' UTM: Zone 16 Northing 4,138,425
2-County _____ Easting 271,500
3-Other _____ NRHP _____
Cultural Affiliation: Archaic? Size of Site 80 x 50 Meters
3/4 acre Feet/Acres

- 1 - Prehistoric
- 2 - Historic
- 3 - Protohistoric
- 4 - Prehistoric-Protohistoric
- 5 - Historic-Protohistoric
- 6 - Prehistoric-Protohistoric-Historic
- 6 - Historic-Architectural
- 8 - Other

1 - Floor Plain (T-1)
2 - Stream Terrace (T-2)
3 - Stream Terrace (T-3)
4 - Slope
5 - Bluff
6 - Hilltop
7 - Other

- 1 - Habitation-Prehistoric (Campsite, village)
- 2 - Mounds
- 3 - Burial Area
- 4 - Petroglyph/Pictograph
- 5 - Quarry
- 6 - Cave/Shelter
- 7 - Cairn
- 8 - Trail/Trace/Road
- 9 - Other _____

1 - Prehistoric
2 - Historic
3 - Both
4 - ?

Is There a Collection? Yes, see reverse for
detailed listing of materials recovered.

Where are the specimens stored? SIUE
Archaeological Laboratory, Edwardsville, IL

How was the site discovered? During organized
pedestrian survey for USACE, St. Louis District.

Contour Elevation 450-470 Feet/MSL

Name: Cape LaCroix Creek

Distance: 200m

Right or Left Bank of Stream
(looking downstream): Right

Spring Nearby? How Far? Not known

[illegible]

Geomorphology/Land Forms/Soils The site is situated on the summit and shoulder of an E/W trending ridge spur bordering the floodplain of an intermittent tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek. Soil series = Menfro silt loam.

Faunal/Floral Remains None observed.

Remote Sensing/Sampling Techniques Pedestrian survey, 5m collection interval, a representative sample of observed materials was collected. Visibility = 75-100% in bean chaff.

Land Status When Reported

Cultivation/Land Use Comments

- 1 - Cultivated
 - 2 - Pasturage
 - 3 - Wooded
 - 4 - Flooded
 - 5 - Developed
 - 6 - Other
- Although no temporally diagnostic items were recovered from this site, the materials observed in the field appear to be quite similar to those of CG-2 located in an identical setting immediately to the north. Consequently, this site may also represent a small base camp settlement inhabited during

Site Significance/NRHP Eligibility the Archaic. It is recommended that a revisit be made in an effort to recover additional data before a decision as to National Register significance is made.

Literature Sources Price, Cynthia R., and James E. Price. An Archaeological and Historical Literature Review of the Cape Girardeau-Jackson Metropolitan Area, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, March, 1977.

Description of Cultural Features No cultural features observed in the field. Materials recovered: 1 heat treated biface midsection (14.5g), 1 flake (61g), 16 flakes (71g)

Drawings and/or photographs of artifacts None.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MISSOURI
Missouri Archaeological Society-University of Missouri-Columbia.

Owner/Address of Property Mirly Hans, Rural Cape Girardeau
Tenant/Address of Property Not known
Information current as of 12 March 1982 date.

Site Description Dense lithic scatter located on a ridge overlooking the bottomland of an unnamed tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek. Two notched Mississippian hoes and a limestone spade were recovered from the site. However, no ceramics were observed.

Condition of Site. (If excavated—by whom, when, what was found, address of excavator, etc. If destroyed—by whom, when, what was found, address of destroyer. If preserved—by whom, when, how).

Private ownership, agricultural utilization.

Affiliation of Reporter:
(Circle the number)

- 1—UMC
- 2—Other Educational Institutions
- 3—MAS Member
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This information Supplied By:

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15 SWITZLER HALL

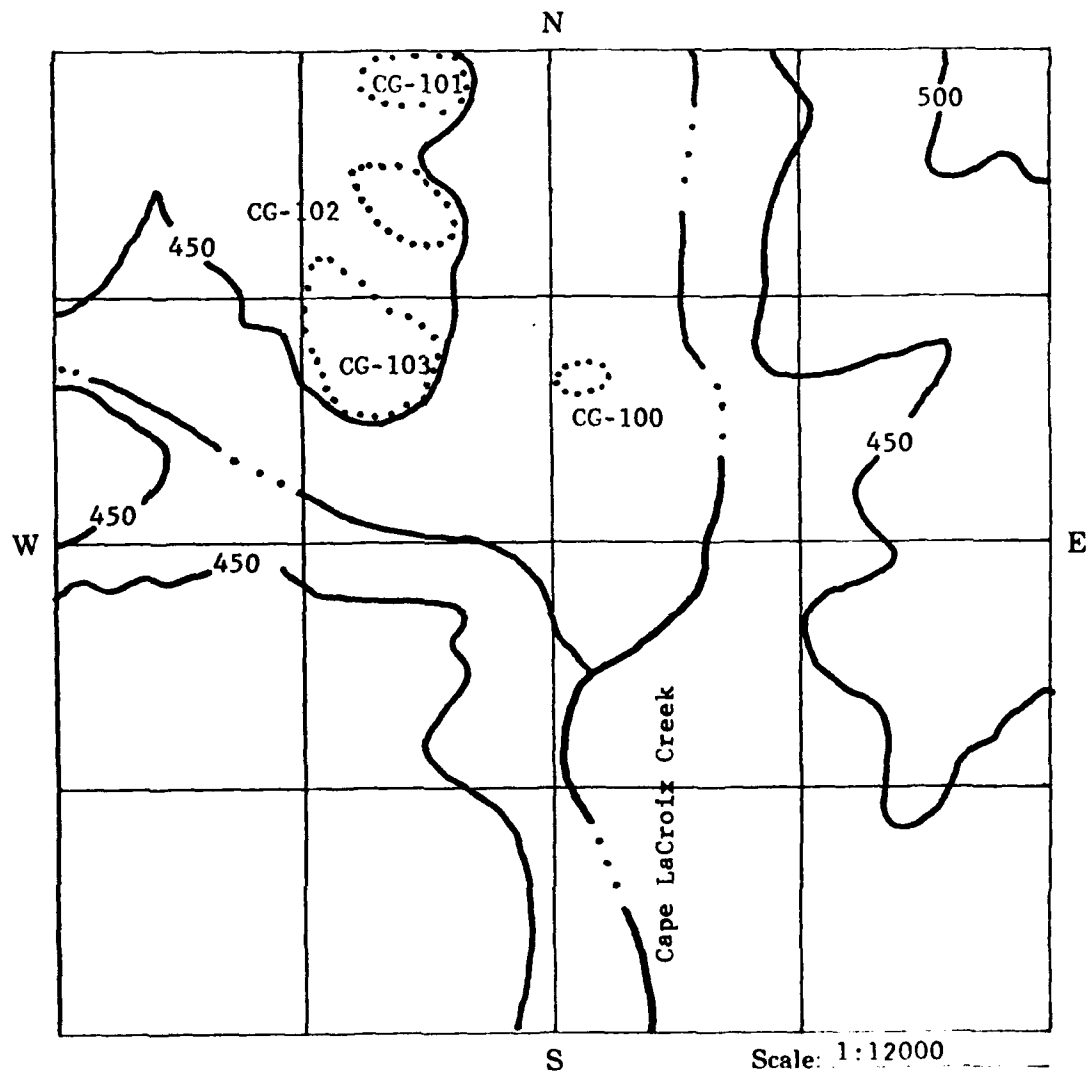
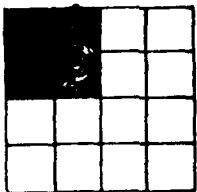
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SKETCH MAP

Indicate the chief topographical features, such as streams and elevations. Also indicate houses and roads. Indicate the site location by enclosing the site area with dotted line. Note scale of map and portion of section included in sketch map. Include drawings, photographs, etc.

Indicate part of section included in sketch map.



THIS IS PROBABLY THE ONE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THIS DATA FORM!

Please Attach a copy of a topographic map with the site marked on it.

1-USGS Cape Girardeau 7.5' UTM: Zone 16 Northing 4,138,275
2-County _____ Easting 271,450
3-Other _____ NRHP _____
Cultural Affiliation: Archaic?, Mississippian Size of Site 200 x 110 Meters
4 acres Feet/Acres

- 1 - Prehistoric
- 2 - Historic
- 3 - Protohistoric
- 4 - Prehistoric-Protohistoric
- 5 - Historic-Protohistoric
- 6 - Prehistoric-Protohistoric-Historic
- 6 - Historic-Architectural
- 8 - Other

1 - Floor Plain (T-1)
2 - Stream Terrace (T-2)
3 - Stream Terrace (T-3)
4 - Slope
5 - Bluff
6 - Hilltop
7 - Other

1 - Prehistoric
2 - Historic
3 - Both
4 - ?

Is There a Collection? Yes, see reverse for detailed listing of materials recovered.

How was the site discovered? During organized pedestrian survey for USACE, St. Louis District.

Name: Cape LaCroix Creek

Right or Left Bank of Stream (looking downstream): Right

Spring Nearby? How Far? Not known

- 1 - Habitation-Prehistoric (Campsite, village)
- 2 - Mounds
- 3 - Burial Area
- 4 - Petroglyph/Pictograph
- 5 - Quarry
- 6 - Cave/Shelter
- 7 - Cairn
- 8 - Trail/Trace/Road
- 9 - Other _____

10 - Residence :
11 - Industrial :
12 - Military :
13 - Associated Farmstead Outbuilding :
14 - Political/Governmental :
15 - Church :
16 - School :

- 1 - Spring
- 2 - Intermittent Stream
- 3 - Perennial Stream
- 4 - River
- 5 - Confluence of Water Courses
- 6 - Natural Lake
- 7 - Swamp/Bog
- 8 - Other

[illegible]

Geomorphology/Land Forms/Soils The site is situated on the summit and shoulder of a NW/SE trending ridge spur bordering the floodplain of an intermittent tributary of Cape LaCroix Creek. Soil series = Menfro silt loam.

Faunal/Floral Remains None observed.

Remote Sensing/Sampling Techniques Pedestrian survey, 5m collection interval, a representative sample of observed materials was collected. Visibility = 75-100% in bean chaff.

Land Status When Reported

- 1 - Cultivated
- 2 - Pasturage
- 3 - Wooded
- 4 - Flooded
- 5 - Developed
- 6 - Other _____

Cultivation/Land Use Comments

With the exception of three items, the materials found on this site appear to be quite similar to, though more densely distributed than, those of CG-2 & 3, suggesting the presence of an Archaic base camp. However, two Mill Creek hoes and a limestone spade were also recovered from the site. This finding is contrary to the model

Site Significance/NRHP Eligibility proposed by Price and Price (1977:24) in which Mississippian farmsteads and farming hamlets were not projected to occur in interior upland settings.

If interior bottomland silt loams of the Haymond-Wakeland Association were extensively utilized for Mississippian horticultural activities, this would constitute a hitherto*

Literature Sources Price, Cynthia R., and James E. Price. An Archaeological and Historical Literature Review of the Cape Girardeau-Jackson Metropolitan Area, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, March, 1977.

Description of Cultural Features No cultural features observed in the field. Materials recovered:

1 Mill Creek notched hoe (223g), 1 Mill Creek notched hoe (183g), 1 knife (30g), 1 hafted scraper (11g), one projectile point base (10.5g), 16 bifaces and biface fragments (927g), 6 utilized flakes (46g), 5 flakes (543g), 5 heat treated flakes (62.5g), 2 burned flakes (23g), 53 flakes (1043g), 8 heat treated flakes (13.5g), 114 flakes (274g), 1 sandstone nutting stone (1322g), 1 sandstone nutting stone (1006), 1 limestone spade (225g), 1
Drawings and/or photographs of artifacts sandstone slot abrader (147g), 1 piece of limestone (23g), 1 piece of sandstone (60g)

*unrecognized though quite significant part of the local Mississippian settlement system. As such, CG-4 is certainly eligible for nomination to the National Register. Furthermore, CG-4 may have formed part of the support system for the large Mississippian town termed the Hunze I Site which is situated near the mouth of Cape LaCroix Creek.